

sers torn to fragments, and my hat was spoiled; and, moreover, I sat shivering in the garments which remained. So I, in my turn, leaved on a cow that was milking, and having improved her juice very much by the addition of some rum, I sat down under the portico, and smoked the cigar of meditation.

"The walls of the portico were, as usual, scribbled over by those who would gain cheap celebrity. I always read these productions; they are pages of human life. The majority of the scribblers leave a name and nothing more; beyond that, some few of their productions are witty, some sententious, mostly gross."

Learning is an ornament in prosperity, a refuge in adversity, and the best provision in old age.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

## THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, November 20, 1849.

### The Result.

This week we are able to give the returns of the elections in the different states to a sufficient extent to show that Gen. Harrison has been elected President of the United States. Honoring as this result may be to most of our readers, we can assure them that it is as much so to us, and none can regret it more than we do. We regret it, not on account of any personal hostility to Gen. Harrison, but on account of the odious doctrines with which he is identified, and the discreditable means made use of to secure his election. We regret it, too, because men who have ever been the inveterate opponents of our free institutions, and who, in "times that tried men's souls," were found on the side of the enemy, and illuminated our coast with "blue lights," will now be placed at the head of affairs, to rule and direct those who fought long and hard to achieve the liberties we enjoy.

But, be it so! The people have willed it, and let no one murmur. The Democracy have been defeated, 'tis true, but thank God! not destroyed. The enemy have taken but the outer posts—the centre column is still firm, and, as a beacon light, will safely guide the democracy through the dark and lowering clouds of adversity. VIRGINIA, "the mother of states," the home of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and Monroe, amid the almost general crash around her still stands proudly erect, true to her fame and true to her principles. And PENNSYLVANIA, "the Keystone of the Arch," probably too, remains firm, and has again sustained the great principles of Democracy.

With such states may not the young and gallant democratic state of Illinois be proud to be on the side of the minority? To stand by them defeated, is more honor than to be without them victorious. We will drink with them the bitter chalice of defeat, well assured that our season of adversity, though it may be severe, will soon have an end, when the democracy will rise from its ruins, brighter, better, purer, stronger than ever!

### New York.

We have but partial returns from this state, and consequently cannot prepare a table any thing like correct for to-day's paper, but sufficient information has been received to warrant the conclusion that this state has gone for Harrison by from 8 to 12,000 majority.

### Pennsylvania.

We have returns from this state, nearly complete, which will be found in another column. It will be discovered that the Democrats have probably carried the state, but by a reduced majority.

### Virginia.

We have not received complete returns from this state but will give them in our next. The Democrats have triumphed, beyond a doubt, by a majority of from 1000 to 2000.

### Tennessee.

This state, apparently, has gone for Harrison by a large majority. We have no complete returns, but the Whigs claim from 6000 to 8000.

### Missouri.

This state has gone for the Democrats by a large majority, varying from 5000 to 8000.

### Kentucky.

Has gone for Harrison by a large majority—probably increased since the State election.

### Ohio.

Has gone for Harrison by an increased majority. Say 20,000.

### Indiana.

Has gone for Harrison beyond question. The returns are slow coming in from the fact that little interest is manifested respecting the result. Harrison will carry the state by about 10,000.

### Michigan.

This state has gone for Harrison by a reduced majority since the late State election.

### Maine.

The result in this state is somewhat doubtful, but we are of opinion that the Whigs have carried it.

### Louisiana & Mississippi.

Some of the Whig papers claim both of these states, but as it is impossible to have correct returns from either of them, we refrain from expressing an opinion respecting them. The probability is, however, that they have both gone against Democracy.

### Connecticut.

This state has gone for Harrison by a majority of 5,200. Hartford is the Capital of the state. Comment is unnecessary!

### Rhode Island.

This state has gone for Harrison by a reported majority of 1,976.

### Maryland.

This state has gone for Harrison by a majority of 4,691, according to the N. Y. Express of the 7th inst.

### New Jersey.

Of "blood seal" memory, has gone for Harrison by a reported majority of 2,285.

### New Hampshire.

This state remains unshaken in her devotion to the cause of Democracy. She has given her electoral vote to Mr. Van Buren by an increased majority.

### Young and Gallant Democratic Illinois.

We have but few additional returns for to-day's paper, but sufficient have been received to estimate Mr. Van Buren's majority at about 1,000. We publish the table this week with several corrections, and shall publish it again when the official result is known.

### "Prairie State Redeemed!"

The Democrats of Northern Illinois are much indebted to the whig press of this state, and, in particular, to the Peoria Register, for so artfully deceiving their friends into the belief that the "Prairie State" had gone for Harrison. This innocent little piece of whig deception has caused a number of Democrats in these "diggins" to find themselves plus a variety of hats, coats, boots, &c.; also, a few choice sections of land and some town lots, together with a goodly amount of the "hard stuff." "The Prairie State Redeemed!" Think of it, ye whigs!—speak of it—whistle it—sing it—drink it—chuckle it—cry it!

### Mysterious.

We have been informed that the bones of a man and several articles of wearing apparel, were found a few days ago about half a mile north of Mr. Pinney's tavern, on the river road between this place and Chicago. The remains indicate that he was a large man and of middle age, his teeth being all sound and little worn. A small brass pistol, loaded, and stock somewhat decayed, and a number of wooden buttons, were also among the remains. They were found on a piece of low, marshy ground, covered with grass, and appeared to have lain there some 10 or 12 months. How the individual came to his death is involved in mystery. He was, perhaps, murdered, or, which seems more likely, froze to death last winter. This publication is made in the hope that it may lead to the discovery of the individual's name, the cause of his death, or of his friends and relatives, who may not be indifferent as to his fate.

### NEWS BY THE MAIL.

**Retraction.**—The Globe says: "A vote was taken in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, on the question of retrocession to Virginia, and carried by a vote of 615 for retrocession, to 147 against it."

**An Old Lady.**—There is said to be now living in Moscow, a widow, who has attained her one hundred and fifty-seventh year. When one hundred and twenty-three she married her fifth husband. She is still in possession of all her faculties.

**Resumption.**—The Richmond Compiler, after giving a favorable statement as to the condition of the banks of that State, expresses the opinion that the South will be ready to follow Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to resume and maintain specie payments, after the first of January next.

**Minister to Austria.**—Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore, has been appointed Minister to Austria, in the place of Henry A. Muhlenberg, resigned.

**More Counterfeits.**—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says: "Counterfeit lives are in circulation on the Bank of Warsaw, at Genesee, an institution established under the free banking law of New York. They may be easily detected by the vignette, which has a representation of cattle and a man on horseback, and is entirely different from the original. On the right hand side of the bill there is a likeness of Franklin, and on the left, near the bottom, one of Washington."

**Florida Treaties.**—We notice the arrival at New Orleans of a number of troops destined for Florida. They are accompanied by some dozen or more Seminole chiefs from the settlements west of the Mississippi, who are going on with the design of effecting a peaceable settlement of difficulties, if they can.

**Scarcity of Provisions.**—Jamaica papers to the 9th ult., received at New York, mention that the Island of Hayti was suffering from a scarcity of provisions, and that there had been a riot at Port-au-Prince caused by the complaints of a colored man on board a vessel from Halifax, of ill treatment by his captain. The colored people mobbed the captain, but he was rescued by the police.

**Rhode Island Senator.**—On the 20th ultimo James F. Simmons, of Johnson, was elected U. S. Senator, in the place of Asher Robbin; for six years from the 4th of March next. He is a whig.

**Missouri Legislature.**—The Jefferson Republican says: "On the 6th instant the Legislature of this State commenced its eleventh biennial session. We believe that there has never been better preparation for the convenience of this body; our tavern-keepers and boarding-houses appear to be sparing no pains to render the situation of boarders agreeable. The new State House, although not entirely finished, is in a state of sufficient forwardness for the convenient reception of the General Assembly."

**Bursting of Stoves.**—The Philadelphia Gazette relates an instance of the bursting of a stove from covering up the fire. It was a large cannon stove in the laboratory of a chemist, and had been partly filled with damp anthracite coal placed on ignited coal, and the whole covered with ashes. In an hour or so afterwards a tremendous explosion occurred, and on entering the laboratory the stove was found blown in pieces, and the pipe split asunder to the ceiling. The phenomenon is attributed to the accumulation of gas in the stove before the fire burst into a flame, and when the flame touched it the explosion followed. The case is mentioned as a warning to housekeepers.

**Fugitive from Justice Arrested.**—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says: "A young man named Elias Wallace, was arrested in a tavern where he was attending bar, at the instance of a Mr. Simmons, of Gallatin county, Illinois, upon a charge of robbing him (Simmons) of a pocket book, containing \$500. The robbery was alleged to have been perpetrated some months since in Illinois while Mr. Simmons was sleeping in the same room with the defendant, who was a friend of his and employed by him in selling goods that were entrusted to him. After committing the robbery on expressing contrition, Simmons forgave him, and again entrusted him with a quantity of goods to sell. He went off with the goods, and was never heard of till discovered by accident. The circumstances connected with the case show altogether a combination of villany and ingratitude rarely to be met with. Wallace was taken before Alderman Brazer, and committed to Moyamensing to await the demand of the Governor of Illinois."

**Steamboat Sunk.**—A few days ago the steamer Troy was sunk in the Ohio river between Portsmouth and Greensburg. She was filled with dry goods and other merchandise for Cincinnati, about half of which was got out."

**Zoological.**—We learn from the Austin (Texas) Sentinel, that a gentleman in the vicinity of Bastrop, has found three young leopards, which he is endeavoring to raise. Two gentlemen from San Antonio, recently saw a hyena on the banks of the Cibola. A great many skins of animals, to us unknown, and not described in works of natural history, were taken from the Cananiches in the recent engagement. When further discoveries are made in this country, a most interesting field of inquiry will be opened to the zoologist.

**Eclipse.**—According to Eggleman's calculation there will be six eclipses next year—four of the sun and two of the moon, both total and visible in this country. One takes place on the 5th of February, and the other on the 2d of August.

**Curious Bonnet.**—A bonnet is exhibiting at the Institute in Niblo's Garden, New York, made of melon seed. It contains 8,763 seeds and 17,776 stitches, each taken with a needle! This is a monument of both patience and industry.

**Arrest.**—Thomas Cook, for whose arrest the Governor of Mississippi has offered a reward of \$300, and who is charged with the murder of John Row, in Hines county, about the 4th of June last, was on the 12th ultimo arrested at New Orleans, and sent back to Mississippi.

### Foreign News.

The packet-ship New York, Capt. Barstow, arrived at New York on the 2d inst. from England, bringing London dates up to the 7th ult. For the news that follows we are indebted to the New York Herald.

This intelligence breathes of war in the East—and disturbance and revolution in France. The most important point is the contest between the war and Peace party in Paris. Thiers is at the head of the war party—Louis Philippe of the peace party. The destruction of Beyrout has exasperated the French people, and they cry for war—and if war is not given them, they will most like proceed to revolution.

The corn crops of Europe have turned out well, but their money market is in a very deranged state, in consequence of the menacing position of affairs in Europe and the East.

**THE EAST.**—A letter from Malta, September 27th, 1849, says, "Last night the Prometheus steamer arrived from the squadron off Beyrout. On the 19th, hostilities against Mehemet Ali were commenced by firing at Beyrout; on the following day the whole of the squadron bombarded the place, and it is said, from one to two thousand of the inhabitants were destroyed by the shot and the falling of the buildings. All the British merchants had previously embarked; their warehouses on shore had been plundered by the Egyptian troops, as also the American Consulate. After the bombardment, the place being untenable—bombarded for two days—the Egyptian troops evacuated. Fifteen hundred British marines, under Commodore Napier, three hundred Austrian marines, and about eight thousand Turkish troops, besides the British Artillery, Sappers, and Miners, had been encamped within entrenchment at Dgouni. Ibrahim Pasha was in the vicinity with his army, and some trifling skirmishes of outposts had taken place."

M. Desmoleze, the Consul's Deputy, who inhabited a country house near Beyrout, hoisted the French flag on his house. The English fired upon it; five balls struck it, and knocked down a part of the wall; the string which held the flag was severed by the projectiles, but the flag remained entire. On Solimans Pasha's advice, M. Desmoleze retired to Suda, in that General's house.

On the 14th the firing was continued, and a French vessel was obliged to leave, on the orders of the English. M. Desmoleze, having demanded of the British Consul by what right such acts were committed when the commercial blockade was not declared, they replied that it was a blockade like another, and that no vessel was either allowed to enter or to go out. M. Desmoleze immediately drew up a protest, which he sent to the Consul-General at Alexandria.

All the Europeans who are established in Beyrout evinced their indignation to the British nation, Mehemet Ali remained immovable. M. Cochelet, who was present when the despatches were received, entreated him to preserve moderation, and by that means keep right on his side until the end.

Sept. 24.—The Turkish flotilla, composed of one ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, one brig and a steamer, accompanied by twenty transports, had, aided by the British squadron, landed at two o'clock, 4000 Turks at Beyrout. The British ships, seven in number, had furnished a contingent of 200 men each. Notwithstanding the protection afforded by the guns of the squadrons, the Turkish and British troops which landed in Syria, have been completely defeated by the Egyptian forces. The details of this affair are not yet known, but it is positive.

Every day the news that the Turkish troops which are in Turcomania and the adjacent provinces demand to go over to Ibrahim Pasha's command, is confirmed.

London, Oct. 6.—The excitement and angry feeling which the first announcement of the destruction of Beyrout caused, appears to be in no degree moderated. Even those papers which had heretofore expressed a cordial desire for the maintenance of peace, represent the attack made upon Beyrout, before Mehemet Ali's propositions, suggested by the French Government, had received due consideration, as an outrage upon the honor of France. Such is the language of a newspaper whose reported connection with M. Thiers gives additional weight and importance to its opinion. The Constitutional observes, that a sentiment pervades the entire population of Paris, that the National honor had been insulted; and that this feeling is strongly entertained by the general staff of the National Guard, and even by men known, not for their violent, but moderate opinions.

Oct. 7.—A correspondent writes from Paris that M. Thiers has already proposed and insisted, in the Council, on a declaration of war, in sending troops to the Rhine, and also to Alexandria, in spite of the blockade. On these questions M. Thiers was in the minority. On Monday or Tuesday similar proposals will no doubt be made, accompanied by offers of resignation. So that, whatever be the result, the moment is critical. The Grand difficulty of Louis Philippe is, to find men who will be bold enough at the present crisis to accept office. The Ministry would have to ally the present excitement; it would have to combat M. Thiers, as the leader of what would be termed the party of Nationality.

M. Thiers is, therefore, to borrow again and again M. Royer Collard's aphorism—the fatality of the July monarchy. Thiers is both the Scylla and Charybdis of Louis Philippe. By retaining Thiers the barricade Monarch has war; by rejecting Thiers, Louis Philippe may have revolution.

There is an overland mail from India, with dates from Canton to the 5th of June, but it brings nothing later than the following direct from China: The Delhi, Capt. Crocker, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. from China, whence she sailed on the 3d of June last.

It appears there had been no particular change in the affairs between the Chinese and English. Neither Canton nor the forts of Bocca Tigris had been battered down nor touched—and Peking was safe. So the intelligence brought by the Acadia was incorrect.

Capt. Crocker states that he was in Canton on the 2d of June, and that then the British fleet was hourly expected to arrive there. He states, also, that on the 7th of June, when about 200 miles from Macao, he saw a steamer standing towards Canton, which he took to be one of the expedition. He saw nothing of the other vessels of war; but as they were every day expected at Macao, and as the steamer seen was no doubt one of the fleet, it is fair to suppose that the squadron arrived in the Chinese Seas a few days after the Delhi left. The next news from China will, therefore, be important.

### Fifteen Days Later!

Since the above was in type we received the Herald containing the news brought by the Britannia, which left Liverpool on the 20th ult. and arrived at Boston on the morning of the 3d inst.

The most important item of news is the attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe.

The King was fired upon just at the same spot that the woman threw the stone into the king's carriage some time since. The assassin's name is Darnes, and he is said to be a native of Marseilles, about 40 years of age. He is reported to be wounded in his hand by the concussion. The weapon is alleged to have been a carbine. Another version is, that he is undoubtedly insane. The news spread like wildfire through Paris, and groups were collected on the Boulevards, suggesting the probable motive of this attempt. Neither the king nor any of the persons who accompanied him was touched. The man was arrested and admits his crime.

The tone of the French papers is still warlike, and M. Thiers still presses the king to take measures tantamount to a declaration of war.

It is stated on the authority of private letters that the troops of the Allies which landed at Beyrout, were compelled to embark with a loss of 2000 men.

According to despatches from Alexandria the English ships were continuing to bombard the small towns of the Syrian coast, and were landing Turks there. The latter had occupied Seide, Caiffa, and even Tripoli. Soliman Pasha remained master of Beyrout, and Ibrahim had taken up a strong position above the Turkish camp. No decisive event was known at Alexandria up to the 3d ult.

There was an extensive fire at Manchester, England, on the 17th of October.

It is asserted in a letter from Amsterdam that since the abdication of William I. a deficit of 63,000,000 florins, (about \$30,000,000) has been found in the public accounts.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress.

### Awful Calamity.

We learnt the particulars, on yesterday, of one of the most heart-rending calamities, that has ever occurred within the limits of Wabash county. The mother of Mr. Benj. F. Horde, of Evansville, Ia., his sister and two children, started from that place a couple of days since, on a visit to some friends in this State. They passed through this town on Tuesday last, on their way to their place of destination, in a fine two horse carriage, driven by a mulatto man; they had reached the Bonpas river, which, from the late heavy rains, was swollen to an unusual height, and in attempting to reach the bridge, by the road leading close along on the edge of the river, and which we understand, was covered with water, unfortunately missed it and was precipitated over the bank into the raging current, and horrible to relate, the two ladies and children were drowned, and also the two horses, the mulatto man was saved by swimming and taking hold of a limb, until relief came to his assistance.

The bodies of one of the ladies and one of the children have been found.—*Wabash Republican.*

### Fatal Shot.

A Mrs. Milligan was shot dead a few days since while standing at her door in Bolivar street, Cleveland, Ohio, by a rifle ball, which was discharged by a lad named Fisk, at a short distance from the house. The ball passed through two board fences, and the direction was thus twice changed before it struck Mrs. Milligan, who expired immediately.

### To the Settlers.

It is the intention of our democratic Legislature to make our State Bank resume or close up its concerns. In case it should resume (and there is not a particle of honesty in its suspension) our settlers can get specie without a cent of bank money; and they had better look to this in season, as there is no knowing how soon after the adjournment of the Legislature the bank may suspend again. When a bank suspends twice in three years, the people have no guarantee that it will not suspend the third time as soon as the democratic Legislature, the fear of which compels it to resume, shall have adjourned.—*Chicago Democrat.*

### Late from New Orleans.

**FIRE.**—The Bulletin of the 31st of October says: "About four o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the steamboat Empress, bound for St. Louis and ready to start. She was lying at the foot of Gravier street—the steamboats Rienzi, Oceana, &c. lying in the same tier. It was thought advisable to cut the Empress adrift, which was accordingly done. She then drifted with the current and was urged by the wind to the opposite side of the river, and unfortunately brought up alongside of the steamboat Monarch (recently launched, after having undergone thorough repairs,) and we regret to state that in a few minutes the Monarch caught fire and burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the hull of the Boonslick, which was also consumed; and by the greatest dint of exertion the Huma, lying on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Harrell & Co., was saved, with but little damage to the after-cabin. During the confusion on board the Monarch an explosion of gunpowder took place on board the Empress, from the forward hatch, which materially deterred the efforts to save a portion of her cargo. However, we are happy to state that no injury was sustained by the persons in the immediate vicinity. The hulks were towed down by the ferry boat to the flats opposite Slaughter House point, and we learn that an attempt will be made to save the engines. We have not yet learnt how the fire originated."

The Picayune of the 30th of October says: "The Empress was owned principally in Frankford, (Ky.) and partly in St. Louis. She was commanded by Capt. Bazon, who never left the blazing vessel until she was cast loose by the ferry boat and actually sinking. It is possible that the fire of the Empress might have been quenched on this side, but the risk to the adjoining boats was so great that the other crews cut her loose. The loss of boat and cargo, which was principally salt, is estimated at \$30,000.

The Monarch was valued at \$40,000, upon which there was insurance to the amount of \$25,000."

**A NEGRO PLOT.**—The N. O. Picayune of the 28th ultimo says: "A plan of revolt has just been detected, among the slaves in the Parish of Saint Martin. Ten have been arrested on the information of a negro woman, wife of one of the leaders. The chief, on being apprehended, hung himself with his handkerchief. It is said that two white men were concerned with them, and were to have furnished them with arms, at a place in the rear of St. Martinsville called Big Woods. Those who have been arrested are to be tried in a few days, when, we sincerely hope, that the poor slaves may be made to tar, feather, and ride the white rascals, who have misled them, upon rails, according to the most approved decisions of the venerable Lynch."

### Legal Pleasantries.

They originate more than half the current wit of the day in the Great West. There is a racy freshness, moreover, about the pleasantries of that region that is quite delightful. From a late Missouri journal we have clipped the following anecdote of an eminent legal gentleman of that State. If it be as new to the reader as it is to us, we will guaranty his favorable suffrage. Being once opposed to Mr. S—, late member of Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury upon a point of disagreement between them: "Here my brother S— and I differ. Now this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should—and this merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings. Suppose, for illustration, a man should come in here, and boldly assert my brother S—'s head (here he laid his hand very familiarly on the large chucklehead of his opponent) is a squash! I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with

equal confidence, that it is a head. Now, here would be a difference, undoubtedly, an honest difference of opinion. We might argue about it till doomsday, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be." All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous.

### Useful Facts for Housewives.

**Britannia Ware.**—Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woolen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

**To Clean Brass.**—Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar. Brass and irons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer. Vinegar or vitriol water mixed with rotten stone is a good preparation for cleaning brass of any kind.

**Soap.**—Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

**Horse-Radish.**—It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight. It is very much improved by keeping in this way if kept from the action of the air.

**Boil your Molasses.**—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

**To Preserve Suet.**—Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

**To Prevent Woollens from Shrinking in Washing.**—Woollens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

**Under Beds.**—Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

**For a Cold and Hoarseness.**—Boil a middling sized turnip, lay it in a common saucer, and pour on it three tablespoonfuls of common molasses; the juice of the turnip is extracted, and forms a sirup which will be found very efficacious in removing the hoarseness and sore throat of a common cold.

**To take a Rancid Taste from Butter.**—Melt and simmer it; then dip into it a crust of bread well toasted on both sides. Bad butter may be cured by melting it in a considerable quantity of hot water, skimming it off, and working it again in a churn with the addition of salt and fine sugar.

**Labor Saving Soap.**—The following is a recipe for making the labor-saving soap, (so called,) which is an excellent article for washing, and a saving of labor. The recipes for making have been sold at from five dollars to ten dollars, and the soap seven cents per pound; but can be manufactured for about two cents. Take two pounds of sal soda, two pounds of yellow bar soap, and ten quarts of water; cut the soap in thin slices, and boil all together two hours, then strain it through a cloth; let it cool, and it is fit for use. Directions for using the soap:—Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pail of water in which you boil them, add one pound of soap. They will need no rubbing; merely rinse them out, and they will be perfectly clean and white.

**Horrible.**—"Well, I swan tew msn, there's a darned muss over tew our house." "Why, what's the matter, Johnny?" "Oh, dad's got a new hat, Moll's got the snub-nosed hooking cough, and Jake's a haking tew smash with the square-toed-measles." "Yew don't!" "Yes—and that aint all nuthin." "Oh dear, what else?" "Old puss has got a hull snag of pups; and mother's got apple dumplings' and molasses for dinner!"

**A Lawyer's Advice.**—Lord Chief Justice Benger once said to a rich friend who asked his opinion as to the probable success of his son in the world:—"Sir, let your son forthwith spend his fortune—marry, and spend his wife's—and then he may be expected to apply with energy to his profession."

**The First Snow.**—Snow fell in Boston on the 24th and 25th ult. to the depth of an inch or two. Its fall was accompanied by thunder and lightning of the first water. At New Bedford large hail-stones fell, and the thunder and lightning were terrific. In the interior of Connecticut snow fell to the depth of three inches. On the coast there was little or none; nor was there any thunder.

**A Fish out of the Net.**—In Philadelphia, a few days since, a man named Trout was divorced from his wife by proclamation.